

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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## CONSTRUCTING TREATIES.

The laymen must be badly puzzled to understand the law which governs treaties. But the Courts are puzzled, too, as they are often forced to "make law," where there is much doubt.

In the Taku case, our Supreme Court holds that the treaty with Japan does not operate until the immigrants are landed. This is what would be called a conservative decision, and it practically puts the immigration law before the treaty. The Supreme Court of the United States makes a more radical decision. Where the legislative power makes a law which defeats a treaty, it says: "The Court cannot say a law is void because it conflicts with a treaty." It also says that the law must be upheld, as a general rule, and the treaty must yield. It says that it is the business of the "Political" Department of the Government, that is, the Executive, to make things all right, if it can do so, when the treaty is defeated. The Judicial power gets the Executive power into a hole, and then stands by and softly whistles while the Executive is trying to get out of it. Besides this, the Supreme Court of the United States says that if the Executive power decides that it will not keep the terms of a treaty, the Judicial power cannot say that the treaty is good and must be kept.

Here the innocent layman asks what are treaties good for, if they can be defeated so easily? The only answer is, that strong nations do about as they please, and weak ones have to do as they are told. The United States, so far, has only applied this peculiar doctrine to the Chinese. And the Chinese do not get angry at them. The United States has had no misdeeds, so far, on the subject with any of the European powers.

It is an open secret in Washington that the Government is not very anxious to apply this doctrine to its treaty with Japan. The Government of that country is quite willing to prevent the immigration of its people to the States, and it has made some regulations to that effect. But the Japanese emigrants are crowding into California, and the people are growing about it. When the American Government is moved to exclude them, as it has the Chinese, there will be some very plain talking by the Japanese.

Curiously enough, there is a general sentiment throughout the States that the Japanese are not at all as objectionable as the Chinese. But the labor men may change this sentiment. But the apparently great progress of the Japanese wins the sympathy of the Americans, who are not in competition with them. The effort to work out the real brotherhood of mankind keeps us all in a hot perspiration.

## BLATHERSKITING.

There is quite too much "blatherskiting" about town in the Japanese matter. Some serious questions are involved, and shouting: "Away with the Japanese" doesn't answer them.

We recall that, in 1861, when England demanded the surrender of Mason and Sidel, the crowd in American cities shouted: "Never, never." "Fight the British!" "No yielding up of principles!" A man was knocked down in the street because he ventured to bet that those men would be given up, because the law required it. But Lincoln and Seward took time, felt the responsibility of the case, told the blatherskites to shut up, and then surrendered the captive Con-

federates. The crowd shouted out: "What a beastly Government." But Lincoln managed to live through it.

The case in hand, here, will probably become an international one, and it may be a very serious one. We hope it will not. Every step now taken will be critically reviewed. A little time and patience now may avoid many errors. The Government has taken a strong position. It must be maintained, not with guns, for it has none, but by the force of international law, based upon proper evidence. The provisions of the immigrant law are not very clear. The law is the same here as it is in the United States. The United States authorities are baffled. Commissioner Fitzgerald of California reports that the Government practically cannot keep the Japanese out. The blatherskites here shout: "Never mind, kick them out. Those fellows in America don't understand the business."

Our Government knows that the Japanese Government will have something to say if we arbitrarily fling back to Japan these ignorant and misguided men. There may be "a weak-kneed brother" about as our evening contemporary suggests, but a cautious man, acting on serious questions, must expect to be called "weak-kneed" by the stalwarts who are reaching out for a twist on the nose of the Emperor of Japan, because he cannot take care of himself.

Besides, the stalwarts hope that Uncle Sam will take a hand in the business. So he may, unless we force him to say: "Sonny, I could help you some, if you had not made some blunders in preparing your case." If there had been a little more coolness and thought shown in the revolution of '93 Captain Wiltse would not have been asked to land his men, and many troubles would have been avoided. We cordially approve of the policy of the Government in Japanese matters, when it prepares carefully the tedious evidence upon which an international question is to be discussed. We say: Take the time, even if it is "weak-kneed" to do so, and let the blatherskites shout.

## THE NEXT MOVE.

Every one would like to know the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet when it takes up the Taku matter. We confidently believe it will adhere to its traditional policy, which ignorant people do not choose to understand, of discouraging, rather than encouraging, emigration to these Islands. It looks to the expansion of the Empire southward. Moreover, it will continue to preserve its cordial understanding with the Government of the United States, that the latter shall "control" these Islands.

If there is a serious question between ourselves and Japan, it is because we have, for years, rushed into a reckless, foolish importation of laborers, without taking the least notice of the possible consequences. Now, we are frightened, and very properly, too, and suddenly call a halt. We are quite sure that Count Okuma, a statesman of rare political knowledge and moderation, will do what he can to help us out of the hole we dug for ourselves.

But the Japanese Diet is rather a turbulent body. Even Japanese say it is like a boy with a new rattle. It contains no parties and consists mainly of "opportunists." It likes to stay at any head in sight. This body excitedly demanded in 1893 the sending of a warship to this port, and it may do so again, if it believes that the honor of Japan has been touched. It may not be easy for that body to understand our policy. By the way, have we any policy on the subject? As nearly every one here is dependent upon the sugar

business for a living, we suspect that a wink from the Sugar God will always be a serious affair, and will largely settle any policy we have.

As to the proposition that the Taku case may force the hand of the Washington Government, it may be well understood that the Japanese Government will not permit the forcing of hands. It will stand on its international rights, and the United States will not disagree with it, in all probability. There will be no fuss and feathers about it. The whole affair may be "hung up" indefinitely.

But there should be no crying till we are out of the woods. There will be a large pecuniary loss, owing to our action, and the men who suffer it will, by no means, remain idle. They may not, however, get much sympathy from the home Government for pushing emigration which that Government really does not approve.

While our "impulsives" say there is no doubt that we are wholly right in sending the immigrants back, it is well to remember that there are glorious uncertainties in international law. Many positivists get badly left. The British, confident as they were, got left under a load of \$15,000,000 in the Alabama matter. The United States got badly left under a load of \$4,000,000 in the Halifax matter. The average man usually has no "doubts" about anything. He makes up his mind and that is the end of it.

## A PLAINTIVE WAIL.

The wail of the British Review, given in another column, reminds one of the boy who was angry because his brother got the largest piece of pie. The United States is styled "the most favored nation," and the illustrations presented by the Review seem to prove that the title is correct, but nothing is presented to show why the United States should not be favored. After reading the article casually, the natural question arises: "What of it?"

If in the illustrations, however, the purported facts are no nearer the absolute facts than is the case in the Review's reference to Minister Stevens and Hawaii, the article demonstrates that the author is one of those bilious individuals forever seeking to dig up something to increase the ill-will between British and American citizens. There can be no comparison between the Jameson raid and our revolution of 1893. The lie is given in the first statement that "Minister Stevens, the American Minister, organized a revolution." Consequently starting with misstated major premise, the conclusion is decidedly off. The writer demonstrates that he doesn't know what he is talking about. If he had a keener appreciation of facts he could see why the Powers did not interfere. But even admitting that half the writer says is true, he has simply shown that the Powers are satisfied to allow the Hawaiian Islands to remain under the exclusive control of the United States.

## TRICKS THAT ARE NOT VAIN.

The authorities find it difficult to deal with the Japanese immigrant who shows the possession of \$50, and then on cross-examination, says he got it from his grandfather. The general belief is, though there is no positive evidence to make it, that some commercial agency has furnished the money, to be returned on demand.

Our authorities can sympathize with the United States in its efforts to exclude the Chinese. Chinese born in the United States are permitted to return after absence. The latest trick is this: A Chinaman, brought by the carry-

ing companies, to the Vermont line, crosses from Canada, and is arrested for illegal entrance into the State. A Yankee lawyer at once sues out a writ of habeas corpus and the Chinaman is brought before the Federal Judge or Commissioner. The lawyer says to the Court: "This man was born in San Francisco. His father is here." An old Chinaman is then sworn and testifies that he lives in San Francisco, and his son was born there. The Collector of the American port jumps up and says: "Your Honor, that is a lie. This fellow is a fresh Chinaman; never was born in San Francisco." The Federal Judge replies: "Your statement is not proof. You must give me evidence to show that this man was not born in the country. This old man swears that he was born here."

As the Collector is 2,000 miles from San Francisco, he cannot furnish the proof, and the immigrant is allowed to go free. The Judge decides on the evidence. The Collector tears his hair. The lawyer pockets his fee, and the next case is called with the same result. Elderly Chinamen, who have lived in California, are in great demand as "fathers" all along the Canada line, and are rapidly preparing for a sumptuous old age. So are the cute Yankee lawyers who have invented the trick. The greatest nation on earth is "up a tree," and the humble Chinamen simper: "Ta-ta," as he enters one of the many technical institutes in the States for the washing of clothes.

## MORE AMERICANISM NEEDED.

The majority of annexationists here and the press, under their immediate control, are strangely silent on the subject of "white labor" on the plantations.

Mr. Thurston, the president of the Annexation Club, is one of the warmest supporters of this movement, and pushed the matter with his usual energy, on his arrival in California. If he is wrong in his views, his friends and supporters should put him right at once. He needs aid and comfort. It is one spear against a legion. He, moving as he does, about the States, knows only too well that the severest criticism made on our situation by our friends is that we have wilfully and persistently permitted the immense numerical dominance of the Asiatic here. It was urged in the recent tariff hearing before Congress that the Americans numbered only 2 per cent of the population. Mr. Thurston is so very simple-minded, he sees no way of reducing that dominance except by increasing as rapidly as possible the number of Teutons. It is a desperate remedy.

Hawaii is feverish with a disease that only a desperate remedy will cure. Like all mentally sick people, she hopes to be out in a few days. Our good allies in the cause shout out: "The white is matched against the yellow race." But they do not apply the remedy, and we hear a good deal of death-rattle in the shout. If we intend to Americanize these Islands, we must bring Americans here. We have "Americanized" them in the past, so that there were less Americans here in 1890 than there were in 1880, while the Asiatics increased by 20,000 and more, so the treatment must be heroic. We need not be taken for fools who believe that the remedy will really be applied. The community is not earnest enough to move on these lines.

After the civil war 500 men from the South emigrated to Brazil, in order to build up "homes for themselves and families in the wilderness." When they arrived on the ground, Josh Billings says, the leader stood them up in line and said: "All those ready to take farms, step forward." One man did so. "All those wishing to keep

a likker saloon, step forward." All the rest stepped forward. Are the cases alike?

We have, at least, taken a bold step in rejecting the Japanese. How about the 40,000 Asiatics now here? They are getting a better grip every year. "How" shall the white race meet the yellow race? "How" imports a good deal. "We shall conquer our enemies," says the General, in the Opera Bouffe. "How?" asks his valet. "Groveling creature," shouts the General, "don't bother me for details."

## THOUGHTFUL IN LITTLE THINGS.

The anniversary celebration by the German colony brings to mind an interesting incident in the life of Emperor William I.—an incident that brings out the kindly spirit of the man whose name is honored in every civilized country of the world.

Emperor William I. visited Wiesbaden every year for many years. An old spinster lived in a lodging house in Adelhande strasse. It was the custom of the Emperor, on the afternoon of the day of his arrival, to drive in his private carriage to this lodging house, unattended by any one, aside from a private detective. He then climbed four staircases to the humble apartments of the spinster and visited her for an hour. After taking coffee with her, he returned to his carriage and quietly drove away. This lady, Fraulein von Sheff, had, in the revolution of 1848, assisted the Emperor to escape from the attack of a mob. He rewarded her with a moderate pension and a call whenever he visited Wiesbaden. Honolulu people, living in that same street, and opposite to the lodging house, saw several of these annual visits.

Many are the stories that can be told of the German Emperor's dignity of character, but none can appeal more directly to the hearts of the common people than the foregoing. In the years of his greatest prosperity and political prominence Emperor William I. did not forget the woman who befriended him in a day of adversity. It is often that the little acts give people a glimpse into the well-springs of character that make men honored leaders.

The selection of Count Murajew as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded with more or less apprehension by the press of Germany and equal satisfaction by French journalists. Count Murajew has been the Russian Ambassador at the court of Copenhagen and has not been regarded with especial favor. The Germans, however, credit him with being an able diplomat and a man not inclined to "carry his heart on his tongue," consequently, they hope that in his present position the influences brought to bear upon him may be such as to modify his present position. In France, the appointment is spoken of as another "circumstantial evidence" of Russia's friendship for the Gallie Republic. The London Spectator probably touches upon the principal point of the Murajew policy when it says: "The grand interest of Russia—viz: to get to the water on all sides—is so clear and so permanent that her policy only varies in non-essentials."

The close of the Texas State Legislature was decidedly interesting in its bearing upon the national political situation. A bright Senator offered a resolution to adjourn in honor of the end of Mr. Cleveland's administration, also expressing the wish that McKinley would be no worse and hoping that the country would not suffer as much under Republicanism as it has since Clevelandism and Mugwumpism. The Senate adjourned without acting on the resolution, and the

House of Representatives tabled a resolution congratulating President McKinley on his inauguration. The wise law makers of Texas seem determined to be dissatisfied whatever the result of political battles.

Evangelist Moody, in reply to the query, "Do converts stick?" advertised for all converts of 1871 when he spoke in New York city. There were 1,900 who responded to the call. It thus appears, notwithstanding President Jordan's attack on revivals and Dr. Abbott's laugh over Jonah and the whale, that all things work together for good, and the words and work of the great evangelists are not wasted.

## HERE IS THE HISTORY OF A LIE.

First somebody told it.  
Then the room wouldn't hold it.  
So the busy tongues rolled it.  
Till they got it outside;  
Then the crowd came across it.  
And never once lost it.  
But tossed it and tossed it  
Till it grew long and wide.

This lie brought forth others.  
Dark sisters and brothers.  
And fathers and mothers—  
A terrible crew.  
And while heading they hurried.  
The people they hurried.  
And troubled and worried,  
As lies always do.

And so, evil-boded,  
This monstrous lie goaded,  
Till at last it exploded  
In smoke and in shame;  
When from mud and from mire  
The pieces flew higher  
And hit the sad liar.  
And killed his good name.  
—Brethren Evangelist.

Many signatures have been obtained to a call for the formation in Wisconsin of a State Civil Service Reform League, similar to those in operation in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other States, and having for its object the extension of the merit system in the State service.

## Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's. "We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much, better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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